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New York Bureau, Room 36, Pulitzer Building, New York City, N. Y.
Max K. Fisher, Manager.

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perhaps he will recommend that at the end of his term the department shall be abolished, much as it may be needed in the business of those patriots.

The Building Committee of the School Board reports that prosecution of the three malignant enemies of society (aged 8, 9 and 10) has not been pressed to a conclusion, but there is no promise that it will be pressed. What is going to be done with these youths? Are they to go scot free of punishment for their wicked deeds?

CHAUNCEY DEPEW and the ex-President were in conference for more than an hour the other day. A Depew-Harrison combine would give McKinley and Reed a good deal of trouble. The genial Chauncey can do much to take off the chill of the old wagon, and there is his own chance if the ex-President should not prove acceptable.

GORMAN and Brice are what is known as working Senators as distinguished from talking Senators. When they are charged with treason they smile and smile and go on with their fine work of defeating the will of the people and knocking holes in Democratic reform. They have nothing to say because they are working so hard.

That was a very jolting allusion of Congressman Allen to the fact that Mr. Coxe came from the congressional district formerly represented by Mr. McKinley. Coxeism is an outgrowth of McKinleyism, McKinleyism should stand by Coxeism; and as Mr. McKinley is no longer in Congress it was truly the duty of some other Ohio man to step between Coxe and the policeman's club.

OUT-MCKINLEYING MCKINLEY. Since the report of the new amendments to the tariff bill the Senate debate has taken a remarkable turn. The Republicans and Democrats apparently have changed places.

Ex-Speaker Reed, under whose reign in the House a tariff bill which embodied a bargain with its beneficiaries was passed, sneeringly denounces the new Democratic tariff as having a traffic in every clause. Senator Hoar with solemn mockery is denouncing the bill as a robbery and is threatening to expose the crookedness of the alleged Democrats who are responsible for its robbery provisions. Senator Aldrich, the recognized legislative attorney of privileged interests, taunts the Democrats on their excess of zeal in the protection cause, and condemns the Sugar Trust's scandalous domination in the framing of their tariff bill. The aged Senator Morrill, the father of the war tariff to whom every vice of protection is a virtue, is actually congratulating the Democratic Senators upon their approximating to that ideal of protective favoritism which it has been the aim of the masters of the Republican party to realize.

This attitude of the Republican Senators is suggestive of startling possibilities. We may yet find the Republicans seriously denouncing the protection villainy of the Democrats and pleading with them to spare the people from the inflation of oppressive jobbery and robbery. This situation is not beyond the bounds of possibility if the underhand tinkering and jobbing of Hill, Brice and Gorman are permitted to go on. These men are capable of crooked work which would turn the most hardened Republican stomach, and the Democracy is doomed if they are not squelched.

Another signal victory of THE WORLD in behalf of the people of New York is marked by the withdrawal of Boss Crocker from the Tammany chieftainship. Crocker had an immense fortune out of his political bossdom, and can, therefore, well afford to surrender it, but it is probable that he has been forced into retirement by the gathering storm of popular indignation which has been aroused chiefly by THE WORLD's fearless and persistent exposure of his tyrannical and corrupt rulership of New York's dominant political organization.

When the Brooklyn ring was broken last fall and the power of McKane—who showed to what potent influence he owed his downfall by bringing a libel suit for \$100,000 against that newspaper—THE WORLD turned its attention with renewed energy to what Mr. Crocker was pleased with ineffable assurance to call "the central power" of New York's government. It exposed every form of villainy by which Tammany robbed and oppressed the people of New York. It exposed the secret springs of the corrupt power of the bosses and the sources of their dishonest wealth. It laid bare the infamous work of himself and his subordinates. It uncovered the alliance of Democratic and Republican bosses for pillage of the public.

This work of exposure under the leadership of THE WORLD has resulted in a moral awakening among the honest citizens of New York. Vigorous public sentiment against the corruption and oppression of the boss power has been aroused and has taken the shape of organized revolt. The signs of the efficient vigor of popular indignation have been manifested in the formation of independent organizations, the punishment of election-rascals and the investigation of municipal rottenness.

The retirement of Crocker is proof that the Tammany leaders have noted these signs of political revolution. They see the impending crash, and it is probable that Crocker's action was prompted both by his own desire to stand from under the wrath of the people and the anxiety of his associates in Tammany to save the organization. In accordance with its traditional policy, Tammany has selected a scapegoat for its

sin. Crocker is the scapegoat. But the corrupt combination still remains. The structure of bossism stands. The organization is honeycombed with corruption. It remains to be seen what will be done by Crocker's successor towards purifying the Hall. But it is hardly possible that substantial reforms can be accomplished without a clean sweep by the voters at the polls. THE WORLD and the forces of decency and reform which it represents will not be satisfied with anything less.

But a great stroke for reform has been accomplished by THE WORLD in the downfall of Boss Crocker and the breaking of his corrupt power.

TRAMP CORPORATIONS. The petition filed by the Gas Trust of Chicago yesterday to remove the case to the Federal Courts was not unexpected. The conspirators simply avail themselves of a privilege granted by a Federal law to betake themselves to the "protection" of a tribunal which has been found more friendly to such litigants than State courts are.

According to decisions of the United States courts, a corporation chartered by one State and doing business in another can transfer litigation to the Federal courts whenever the amount involved is over \$2,000. The effect of this is to practically remove corporations from the control of the local laws.

Commenting on a New York case of this kind the American Law Review holds this vigorous language: "The proposition that the citizens of a State can deliberately go into another State and organize themselves into a corporation under the laws of that State for the purpose of doing business exclusively in their own State, clearly is one which is opposed to the tendency of legal opinion and legislation except in the corporation-ridden States. Under a shameful seizure of jurisdiction made by the Supreme Court of the United States, under the pretense—and it was only a pretense—that the word 'citizen' in the Federal Constitution and Judiciary act include corporations aggregate, these citizens of New York by organizing themselves into a corporation in New Jersey become for jurisdictional purposes a 'citizen' of New Jersey and any suit between them and citizens of their own State where more than \$2,000 in value are in controversy is removable to a court of the United States."

The Chicago Gas Trust is a "tramp" corporation of this kind, so far as it is a corporation at all, and although accumulating millions of money in the State of Illinois is exempt in the manner and to the extent described from the operation of the laws of that State. In these days when nearly all the business is done by corporations there is no limit to the wrongs which may be committed if this practice is continued. The trick is played in every State in the Union, and is becoming more and more oppressive. It is a fit subject for careful legislation by the States. If the interpretation of the United States Court is to stand the only way to avoid its consequences is in local enactments forbidding tramp corporations of that kind to operate or at least to severely restrict their bandit-like activity.

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CHIEF OF POLICE BROTHERS OF St. Joseph hit the nail square on the head when he held up the criminal courts and prosecuting officers as the principal obstruction to the enforcement of criminal law and the suppression of crime. He talked as if he had lived in St. Louis all his life and knew just how it is here. The truth is these unfortunate conditions prevail wherever there are bosses and criminals who can be useful to each other.

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There were many Eastern speakers, however, and possibly they crowded every body else out.

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The official figures of the births in St. Louis certainly fall far short of the facts. The truth is that in many parts of the city small children are so numerous as to give the impression that they rained down. The city's growth in population, independent of immigrants from other places, would appeal to old friends of the city as it were living, and he would write another book to call a halt.

WHILE the coal strikes are on there ought to be an opening for the petroleum brick, which is made of a mixture of 1 liter of petroleum, 100 grains of triturated soap, 10 per cent of resin and 333 grains of caustic soda. Twenty per cent of sawdust and 20 per cent of clay or sand make these bricks more solid and less expensive. The French have found their excellent fuel for tugs.

EVERY man's house is his castle, but however useful it may be as a castle it is the poorest sort of a bank. He may hoist his drawbridge and let his portcullis fall, but the nimble burglar and wily snake thief will find away to enter. The Louisiana who has just lost \$500 that he had left in a drawer at home has doubtless realized these great truths.

THERE is great distress at the Louisville bench show, a \$5,000 debt having been overcome by the least and seized by the colic. It is hoped, however, that the illness may not prove fatal. There are many speculators who could be much better spared than this valuable animal, yet they all appear to be healthy.

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A POOR old lady of Cincinnati, who had saved a Confederate \$20 bill for twenty years, supposing it to be good money, found the other day to her dismay that she could not get it changed. There seems never to be an end to the evils incident to a great war.

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George and Belle Melton Thrown Out of a Phoebe.

George and Belle Melton, the son and daughter of Mr. P. H. Melton, the wagon manufacturer, who lives at 2734 Washington avenue, were badly injured in a runaway this morning when near Eighteenth street and Franklin avenue. Two of the wheels of their phaeton came off, and the horse took fright and ran away. In front of 1808 Franklin avenue the rig collided with a telegraph pole and both occupants were thrown out. Both of George Melton's legs were broken. Miss Belle Melton was badly bruised about the head and face. They were taken to the St. Louis Protestant Hospital.

The Injured School Teachers.

Supt. E. H. Long this morning sent Miss Tucker, a substitute teacher, out to the Longfellow School, at Gratiot station, to take the place of Mrs. Sadie Jessup, who was injured in a runaway yesterday afternoon at Africa. Miss Tucker was to arrive at the school at 10 o'clock. The runaway was caused by the driver, Jessup, and Miss Emma Maguire were not badly injured. They were able to resume their duties this morning.

RESTRICTIONS AGAINST CHINESE.

Judge Morrow Constrains the Law More Severely Than Omer. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 10.—In the United States Circuit Court Judge Morrow has rendered a decision that not only sustains the ruling of Atty.-Gen. Olney to the effect that no Chinese can be allowed to land as a merchant under the McCreary act whose name does not appear in that of the firm of which he is a member, but which goes a great deal further than the Attorney-General.

NAVAL ACADEMY VACANCIES.

An Unfavorable Report on the Recent House Resolution. WASHINGTON, May 10.—An unfavorable report has been made to the House by Representative Money from the Naval Affairs Committee on the resolution declaring a vacancy in the Naval Academy for the Seventh District of Georgia and requiring that notice of such vacancy be given to the Representative in Congress from that district. "The appointment made by the Secretary, which the resolution declares 'is contrary to law,' was made in accordance with the form practice of the department under what the committee believe to be a misinterpretation of the law. The committee believe that the Secretary, in making the appointment in question, and if it is believed there is such a sentiment as the newspapers claim, I am

WHEAT TIP

Trade Looking for Advanced Condition to Wheat Crop.

Information Indicates There is No Improvement.

Not Much Action to the Markets-Talk of Bank Growth of Wheat-Dullness Abroad-Items of Interest.

The speculative grain traders have bumped up against a couple of "tips" on the Government report on condition of winter wheat May 1 that has set them to thinking this morning report might not show such a wonderful improvement in the plant during April as they had so confidently expected. On April 1 the condition of winter wheat was placed at 8.1 according to the Government estimate. Since then the weather has been simply perfect for bringing forward the plant, so favorable have been the conditions that even "damaged" sections have reported improvement, and the prospect for the entire winter wheat region east of the Rockies has been so magnificent that the trade has looked for the May report to at least make the crop's condition 8.0. Only the crop failure in California was against a decided advance in the condition. One month ago the Government made the condition of the California crop 7.7. If there is anything in the "tip" that has been sent out in advance, the Government report will either show very little improvement or a decline in condition of the crop. The first estimate made by a Chicago crop bureau was 8.7, but yesterday the statement came straight from a party who has called or "tipped" about 100,000 bushels in advance for several months, that it would be below 8.0. The St. Louis broker who received this information made a bet that the report would be below 8.0, and his customers here, who were short, covered their wheat. In fact, a bet of \$100 to \$200 was made that the report would be below 8.0. The Government report, however, not only will it appear as though the charge that the Government is mistaken in its estimate of the winter wheat area is unfounded, but the report will be received with general incredulity by the trade.

The Government's estimate of the winter wheat area seeded to winter wheat last fall, stated that the amount was less than the area harvested in 1913. Using the percentage given by the department the estimated area seeded was 21,312,000 acres. According to the report the area seeded was 1,821,427 acres less than the area harvested in 1913. The area seeded to winter wheat last fall, according to the Government, was 21,312,000 acres, and the area harvested in 1913 was 20,490,573 acres. The difference is 821,427 acres. The Government's estimate of the winter wheat area seeded to winter wheat last fall, according to the Government, was 21,312,000 acres, and the area harvested in 1913 was 20,490,573 acres. The difference is 821,427 acres.

OATS.									
Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
CHICAGO—Reported by Gayles, Blessing & Co., 207 Olive street.									
WHEAT									
July	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
CORN.									
July	29 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
OATS.									
July	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
PORE.									
July	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
LARD.									
July	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
SHORT RICE.									
July	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2

THE DELICATESSEN CAFE
PRINTING.
 For Ladies and Gentlemen.
 STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
 Legal Briefs, 50c per page.
 Real Estate Price Lists a specialty.
 Billboards, \$1.50 per 1,000.
 Commercial and all kinds of
 Illustrations, 10c per 1,000.
 Menus, Programs, and all
 R. H. Myers and Partners.
 1009 Locust St.
 Telephone 1001.

CITY NEWS.
 EVERYBODY with an eye to the beautiful
 should take a look these days at the two
 scores or more of Crawford's magnificent
 plate-glass show windows (nothing like them
 in this vale of tears), and see the tens of
 thousands and one of the reasonable, choice
 and pretty articles which they contain, and
 then say they can see such a choice variety
 of nice goods anywhere else at such truly
 moderate prices. Prices within the reach of
 all. No wonder the "pay-as-you-go people"
 all say "Crawford's is the spot." The "pay-
 as-you-go people" are, of course, bowled
 out; they can't deal at Crawford's.

Private matters skillfully treated and med-
 icines furnished. Dr. Dinsmore, 814 Pine St.

Four Men's Thrilling Adventure.
 Four young men, Michael Hayes, George
 Houston, Thomas Kela and Richard Dundon,
 who went out on the river for a row last
 night, had a narrow escape from death,
 starting from a passing steamboat, and
 they were dumped into the water. The
 Houston, Kela and Dundon came up by the
 side of the captured ship, but Hayes came up
 much farther out and attempted to swim to
 shore, but was carried about by the treach-
 erous eddies. Finally when near shore,
 Patrick Kelly managed to reach him a long
 scum from the old dock ware-house, and
 he was rescued.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE
 The great Majestic cooking exhibit at 808
 North Fourth street to-day.

Given Five Years.
 William J. Hall and Thomas Burke were
 found guilty in the Criminal Court of
 burglary and larceny and given five years
 each in the penitentiary. They were con-
 victed of burglarizing the Schlesinger Tailor-
 ing Co.'s place at North Second street on
 Feb. 22 and stealing a number of pairs of
 trousers.

Laborers, Bejocel
 The Globe, northwest corner of Franklin
 avenue and Seventh street, are selling paint-
 ers' overalls and jumpers, 17c; paper hang-
 ers' overalls, 80c; heavy blue overalls, 80c;
 with aprons, 80c; extra heavy blue overalls,
 90c; with aprons, 90c; men's regular \$1.50
 jeans pants, 70c.

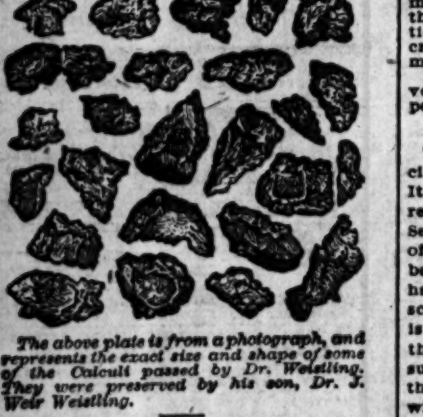
Missouri Postmasters.
 WARREN, D. C., May 10.—Missouri
 Postmasters were appointed to-day as fol-
 lows: Overton, Cooper Co., W. F. Allen, vice
 H. H. Woodbridge, resigned; Valley Forge,
 St. Francis Co., D. F. Gleasing, vice Fred
 Gleasing, resigned.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
 For Bright's Disease of the
 Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatic
 Gout, Rheumatism, &c.
 The only known Solvent of
 Stone in the Bladder.

Dr. Thomas H. Buckler,
 of Paris (formerly of Baltimore), Bug-
 er of Lithia as a solvent for Ur-
 ic acid, says:
 "Nothing I could say would add to the
 well-known reputation of the

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
 I have frequently used it with good results
 in Uric Acid Diathesis, Rheumatism and
 Gout, and with this object I have ordered
 it to Europe, from Coleman & Rogers, of
 Baltimore. Lithia is in no form as valu-
 able as when it exists in the Carbonate,
 the form in which it is found in

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
 Nature's mode of solution and division in
 water which has passed through Lepidolite
 and Spodumene mineral formations.



Stone of the Bladder.
 CASE OF
 Dr. J. W. Weistling,
 of Middletown, Pa., reported by himself.
 "A sufferer from Stone in the Bladder of
 the Uric Acid variety, I have under the
 action of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
 discharged an ounce of calcareous matter,
 some of the particles weighing as much as
 four grains.
 "On one occasion I passed thirty-five
 Calculi in forty-eight hours. The appearance
 of this kind of stone is in the water, by
 mistake, I think, that they were all
 component particles of one large Calculus,
 destroyed by the action of the water, by
 means of solution and disintegration. The
 water accomplished all for me that a
 surgical operation if successful could
 have done."

Remarkable as have been the results ac-
 complished by this water in Stone of the
 Bladder it has proved to be efficacious in
 Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Gout,
 Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism and all
 diseases of Uric Acid Diathesis.
 Springs open June 15th.

This water is for sale by druggists gen-
 erally, or in cases of one dozen half gallon
 bottles \$3.00 c. b. at the Springs. Descrip-
 tive pamphlets sent to any address.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor,
 Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.
 Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.,
 General Agents.

THE TEXAN'S PLAIN TALK WORRIES
"Conservative" Senators.

Casting About for Republican Aid to
 Amend the Tariff Bill.

INCREASING OPPOSITION TO THE NEW
 SUGAR SCHEDULE.

It Was Changed at the Dictation of the
 Trust—Position of the Louisiana Sen-
 ators—Growth of Sentiment to Knock
 Out the Bounty—Significance of the
 Breckinridge Resolution—Sugar the
 Main Point Now at Issue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The tariff
 leaders on the Democratic side of the Senate
 Chamber are divided in opinion as to what
 course Senator Mills will pursue in voting on
 the amendments to the Wilson bill changing
 from ad valorem to specific duties. Some of
 them express the opinion that when the vot-
 ing test shall come he will stand with the
 Finance Committee, in accordance with the
 instructions of the late Democratic caucus,
 notwithstanding his speech of yesterday.

They appreciate, however, that this ques-
 tion is one very near to Mr. Mills' heart, and
 that if he does support the committee on the
 amendments it will be at the sacrifice of
 strong personal convictions.

The changes from specific to ad valorem
 duties originally made by the Senate Com-
 mittee were made largely at the dictation
 of the senator from Texas while serving as a
 member of the sub-committee in the absence
 of Mr. McPherson. It is an open secret that
 at the beginning of the committee's delib-
 erations he presented a complete substitute for
 the House bill modeled upon the old Walker
 tariff and providing for ad valorem duties
 alone, that he surrendered to the will of the
 majority only after considerable pressure,
 and that the numerous changes in the sys-
 tem as made by the committee in the bill
 reported to the Senate were made in re-
 sponse to his importunities.

Other Democratic Senators take the oppo-
 site view as to the probabilities of the sen-
 ator's vote on the changes in system, but they
 do not consider that if he should refuse to
 vote for the amendments the defection would
 be serious, for they would expect to
 gain a large vote from the Republican side
 to the specific changes, and Mr. Mills has
 stated himself to vote for the changes, al-
 though the specific duties may be retained,
 they feel that there is no reason for ap-
 prehension as to the result. There is, of course,
 a slight element of doubt as to what the Re-
 publicans may do, as there has been some
 talk to the effect that they may decline to
 vote for any amendments, and under
 other circumstances they would favor or
 oppose them.

WHAT SENATOR MILLS SAID.
 Senator Mills made his position on tariff
 reform very clear in his speech in the Senate
 yesterday. There had been a running de-
 bate on the bill, when Senator Aldrich, who
 is leading the discussion on the Republican
 side, asked a shaft that aroused the Texan.
 The Rhode Island Senator read extracts from
 the speeches of Senator Voorhees and Sen-
 ator Mills, made at the opening and closing of
 the general debate, concerning in the most
 severe terms the system of specific duties.
 To swallow that bill, as now modified, would
 mean a surrender of the principles of a life-
 time. After this, he said, he did not think
 there was a single Senator on the other
 side who would have the temerity to avow
 his allegiance to the Chicago platform. They
 could do nothing now but remain silent.
 Not one of them could vote for it without
 stultifying himself, in view of his party plat-
 form.

When Senator Mills got the floor he said
 that he was not a man who was in any way
 responsible for what Mr. Aldrich had termed
 the Democratic surrender. A few days ago
 he had written to Mr. Aldrich, and between
 the devil and the deep sea, the McKim-
 bill being the devil. Since that time a
 nearer the devil had not as much as seen
 as before. He now found that the bill
 before the Senate was not the same as the
 one introduced, had no resemblance to the
 Wilson bill. It ought, he said, to be
 the work of Mr. McKim. No man could
 torture him into an admission that he was
 a traitor. He was a Republican, and he
 said that taxation should be leveled on
 values; that it was the only just
 system; that it should not be imposed
 as under the specific system of the
 McKim bill, and that the goods of the rich
 would escape the same tax as levied upon the
 articles of the poor. There he stood, and
 there he would continue to stand, and he
 said that he did not intend to vote for a
 change to specific duties. It was humiliating
 enough to have to endorse the system of ro-
 bbery contained in the McKim bill, without
 bowing down in mortification to accept the
 very badges of protection. The first amend-
 ment made the surrender. It was contem-
 plated by the Senate, and it was a ques-
 tion between the McKim bill and a demo-
 cratic system of protection, with very little
 margin in favor of the Democratic measure.
 In conclusion, Senator Mills said he would
 vote for the bill as long as it contained a
 percentage of tariff reduction.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.
 The sugar schedule is still the princi-
 pal topic of discussion in Senatorial circles.
 It is certain to be vigorously resisted when
 reached in regular order of debate. The
 Senators who are opposed to it are hopeful
 of being able to defeat it. Their attack will
 be directed at the Sugar Trust, which has
 had far too much to do with framing the
 schedule. Primarily, however, their object
 is to defeat the bill. It was contem-
 plated by the Senate, and it was a ques-
 tion between the McKim bill and a demo-
 cratic system of protection, with very little
 margin in favor of the Democratic measure.
 In conclusion, Senator Mills said he would
 vote for the bill as long as it contained a
 percentage of tariff reduction.

Both are serving by appointment from the
 Governor, and both are candidates to suc-
 ceed themselves. The day of election is close
 at hand. The Louisiana Legislature meets
 on Monday next, and a week later balloting
 for filling the two unexpired terms will be-
 gin. The issue is sugar. The plantation are
 organized, and the big cane fields are already
 known. They want a tax of cents a pound
 on raw sugar, or else the defeat of the Wil-
 son bill. Messrs. Caffery and Blanchard have
 virtually been warned to support the plan-
 tation programme, or prepare to encour-
 age the opposition. The planter has be-
 fore the Legislature. Congressman Boatner
 is a candidate against Mr. Blanchard,
 and ex-Senator Jones against Mr. Caffery.
 Mr. Boatner has gone home to conduct his
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